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## AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL THEATER .- JOHN BATES, Manager; J. G. HANLEY, Stage Manager. Record week of Mile MAGGIE MITCHELL.

THIS EVENING, September 11, will be present the beautiful Indian Drama, in two acts, entitled THE WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH. aramattah, Miss Maggie Mitchell; Comanchet, Mr. J. G. Hambey; Uncas, Mr. L. F. Rand; Major Gough, Mr. Edwards; Satisfaction Skunk, Mr. Stuart Robson; Feith Heathcote, Miss Proctor; Abundance Skunk, Mrs. Rand;

By the Sterens HENRADE, ANNIE and EMPERTURE MARGOT, THE POULTRY-DEALER. argot, the Poultry dealer, Miss Mangle Mitchell Empetor Leopold, Mr. Hamishi, Horman, Mr. Rand; Count de Noeburgh, Mr. Holland; Burco paster, Mr. Staart, Robson; Baron tamehurgh Mr. Herbott, Baronesa, Mrs. J. Laws; Empross Mr. Herbott, Baronesa, Mrs. J. Laws; Empross Mrs. Bered; Ingiran, Miss Bopp.

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CAMILLE;
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TRANS ON THE FARE OF A COQUETTE.

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VOL. IV. NO. 19.

CINCINNATI, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1860.

PRICE ONE CENT

THE RECENT TERRIBLE MARINE

The Disaster on Lake Michigan-Partieulars of the Catastrophe-Statements of the Surviving Passengers.

The telegraph has already fornished an account of the late disaster on Lake Michigan, but by our mails we have particulars of the melancholy event:

THE ATTEMPT AT RESCUE.

The work of rescue did not pause in the agony that wring the hearts on shore. Men, residents of Winetka and Evanston, stripped off all superfluous clothing, and, with ropes tied about them, held on shore, dashed nobly into the serf, and only by such peril wrested the saved of the wreck. Where many wrought so well we can not here particularize, but we accord the universal sentiment of the day in the assertion that the theological teachings of the Garrett Biblical Institute must include a liberal amount of "Muscular Christianity," for Messrs. Spencer and Coombs of that in-stitution were foremost among the heroes of

the day. Thenceforward the scene on the shore un-til two P. M., when the last surviyor was drawn out of the surf, was a scene which the lookers-on will never forget. Of its nature the best proof is the fact that the from forty the best proof is the fact that the from forty to fifty persons saved were less than one-third of the number that came in from the lake to pass the fearful gauntlet of the line of breakers, several hundred feet of shore, where, under the very eyes, and almost within hail of those on shore, we saw the majority perish. The rafts would come into the line of surf, dip to the force of the waves and then turn completely over. Again and again would rafts, containing from one to five or more persons, gradually near the shore and then be lost where a stone's cast would reach them, yet really as far from human help as if in mid-ocean.

RELATION OF A PASSENGER.

RELATION OF A PASSENGER.

Lieutenant Hartsuff relates the following: All around me were numbers of persons floating on pieces of the wreck, until it be-came daylight. When it became so light that I could see some distance, I discovered a large mass of the wreck a little distance to the windward of us, covered with people. I then got on quite a large piece of wreck which was floating near me, and which contained no other person, and no person got on it after I did. The large mass to the wind-ward, of which I have just spoken, now be-

gan to separate.

I then left the piece I was on and got on a large piece of the hurricane deck, on which large piece of the hurricane deck, on which there were four other persons—don't know who they were. On this fragment I remained until we reached within about a quarter of a mile of the shore, when our reft broke up, and two of the four on it with me were washed off and drowned. A moment after the remainder of our party were washed off by a heavy sea, and one more of our little party drowned. My remaining companions contrived to regain the raft, and I again took to a life-preserver which I found afloat, and on this I floated to the shore just below the bluffs.

From the time I was swept from the rail until I reached the shore, I was several times buried deep under the waves. When close in to the shore, I was thrown from my life-preserver and went to the bottom, and although the water was not more than three or four feet deep, I was so exhausted as to be unable to rise, and crawled for some distance under the water until I reached dry

tance under the water until I reached dry

Early in the merning, I discovered a frag-ment of the wreck, a short distance from me, on which was a woman and three men. She was so much exhausted that she seemed unable to keep from dropping to sleep, although the exertions of the three men were continthe exertions of the three men were contin-nally in use to prevent it. She was finally drowned, while remaining on the wreck, being unable to keep her head from the water. Her body remained on the fragment of the wreck as long as it was in sight. I saw many pieces of the wreck, containing from two to four persons, capsized, almost invariably drowning all that were on them. To avoid the capsizing of our frail back, I instructed the men with me so to sit on it as to keen the edges under water. This pre-

instructed the men with me so to sit on it as to keep the edges under water. This prevented us capsizing, and at the same time enabled us to float fisster, we having in this way passed many of the other rafts.

I saw one woman alone, floating on a dinner table, and a short time after I discovered the table capsized, and she disappeared under water for several seconds, but finally reappeared on the surface, clinging to the table, and eventually, by great exertions, she regained her seat upon the table. When I last saw her she was near the shore, and as I heard of a woman being saved shortly after I was taken to a house near by, I presume

I was taken to a house near by, I presume she must have been the one.

By my instructions, our party most of the time turned our faces from the shore, and thus faced the waves, and in this way were enabled to watch the breakers as they came toward us, and be prepared for them. In this way we were several times saved from being washed off, while almost every one near us were carried from their frail barks and perished. Under one piece of the wrock which was floating near us, were four dead cattle fastened to it. On this were two or

The buoyancy of the dead bodies of the cattle kept this piece of the wreck almost entirely out of the water, and when last seen, this peculiar life-boat was very near the shore, and the persons on it were doubt-

less saved.

When I passed through the cabin on my way to the pilot-house, immediately after the collision, there was much confusion there. Many of the passengers, owing to the scarcity of berths, were saleep on the floor, and when the collision took place, the vessel listed so much that all rolled in a pile on one side of the cabin.

This caused much confusion, and when

This caused much confusion, and when persons from above commenced passing down ife-preservers, and those below commenced pulling down the door and other floating material, the anxiety to obtain these preservers was great indeed. About daylight I saw one boat badly stove, bottom up; six or seven men clinging to it. Whether or not they were saved, I can not say.

STATEMENT OF ANOTHER PASSENGER. Mr. M. E. Smith, a passenger, makes a statement from which we clip the following: The vessel with which we collided had got The vessel with which we coineed has got clear of us, and Capt. Wilson was giving orders to lower a boat to ascertain the extent of the injury; but when down, the boat could not get near the Elgin by reason of the waves and wind. I assisted in rolling freight to the starboard, to list the boat over, and also in certifies avarboard some cattle, for the also in getting overboard some cattle, for the purpose of lighting up. But the water seemed to be coming in so fast that the Captain ran to the pilot-house to see how she was heading. Being told "West," he said, "That's right, boys, get her in to land if you can."

He then ran back to the cabin and endeay-He then ran back to the cabin and endeavored to arouse the sleepers, and get them on the hurricane deck. Many of the state-room deors were fastened, and he broke them in with an ax, exhorting the sleepers, many of whom had been drinking a good deal, to rouse up and save themselves. A few of them rained to have their bertis, but after a listle time the greater part of the passangers had got to the upper deck. The Captain told each man and weman to get a plank life-preserver (in which loops of rope were tied and prepare for the worst.

There appeared to be planty of these, and some were passed down the sky-lights into the cabins for the use of those who would not come out. Most of the passengers were cool and collected. Captain Wilson encouraged them by cheerful words and by assur-

ances that the deck would carry us all ashore. At length—surely not more that on an Extensive Senie. ashore. At length—aurely not more that fifteen minutes from the first alarm—the Elgin began to reel and settle as if for the final began to reel and settle as if for the limit plunge. A few loud screams arose, and a few frantic passengers jumped overboard in a hurry to meet their fate. Just at the mo-ment when the boat went down a sea struck her upper works, and they parted from the hull and floated off in several pieces. This was a trying moment. The shock and the force of the waves swept off several of our number, but the night was dark and as all

number, but the night was dark, and as all lights were soon gone, we could not see who was yet safe, and who was gone. was yet safe, and who was gone.

I found myself on a piece of the wreck, perhaps fifteen by thirty—a portion of the upper deck, the boards and ribs, or carlins to which they were nailed. In company with me were from twenty-five to twenty-eight persons, and we had nothing to do but suffer ourselves to be floated toward shore. Among the pieces of wreck we found a few cabin doors. These we secured, and setting them and our pieces of plank upon an end, broadside to the wind, made them serve as sails.

sails.

Soon after setting out on our perilous journey we discovered another piece of the deck, more deeply loaded than ours. Capt. Wilson was on it, with two or three others. He came to our float, and continued with us, keeping us in heart by his words of good cheer. After daylight he busied himself in providing for the general safety, by fastening loops to the earlins, by which we might hang on whon we came to the surf.

bang on when we came to the surf.

There were with us four or five women.
One of these had a child about six months One of these had a child about six months old, for the safety of which the Captain was exceedingly solicitous. He held it when not otherwise employed. He had given it up but a moment, to attend to some matter, when a wave swept it out of the arms of him to whom he handed it, and it was gone. The child and a man and a woman were all we lost. We spent the night in comparative comfort. The storm was severe, but we did not suffer greatly from the cold. The water was warm.

Amodio as "Falstaff" in a Concert .- A Montreal paper has the following account of the operatic part of the concert given in honor of the Prince of Wales, who, it appears, left the hall immediately after the performance of the cantata had been concluded, and without hearing any of the Italian

The Prince's retirement was the signal for a great many of the audience to leave also, and the continual shifting of places and other signs of weariness interrupted, to some ex-tent, the pleasure of a large number of per-sons who were able to enjoy the beautiful performances of the Strakosches, Patti, Barilli, Susini and Amodio. A good deal of Barilli, Susini and Amodio. A good deal of amusement was created by the appearance of the latter gentleman, whose size might cause him to be ranked as a lineal descendant of Daniel Lambert, and the audience, to whom he was a stranger, and who were not prepared for such an apparition, could not restrain a movement of risibility, which the Signor, with that good nature which usually belongs to persons of his figure, seemed to recognise and to receive in perfect good part.

AN INEBRIATED MONOMANIAC DASHES OUT A CHILD'S BRAINS.—The other evening the most horrible tragedy ever our duty to re-cord, occurred at Richfield Springs, N. Y. The perpetrator was under the influence of The perpetrator was under the influence of manus-a-pota, and had been so violent—threatening to kill some one—that the neighbors complained, and he was taken in custody by the overseer of the poor, a Mr. Ames, who, for some unaccountable reason, took the man to his own home. Mr. Ames had visiting him a daughter and infant child only a year old, who, with its mother, was left alone for a short time in the same room with the maniac. The latter, in a moment of sanity, requested of the mother the privawith the maniac. The latter, in a moment of sanity, requested of the mother the privilege of holding her infant. She was distrustful of him, but was finally induced to latrust him with the child. No sooner did the crasy man become possessed of the child, than, grasping it with one hand in its month, he dashed its brains out upon the mouth, he dashed its brains out upon the floor. It was done in an instant, the unfortunate mother being in the meanwhile transfixed with horror. She very soon, however, found voice and screamed murder, which greatly enraged the monster, who, had not help quickly arrived, would, no doubt, have perpetrated a double murder.

AMUSING JOKE FROM HATTI.-It is rumored AMUSING JOKE FROM HATTI.—It is rumored that Wm. J. Redpath, formerly reporter of Kansas outrages for the New York Tribune, has recently arrived at Port-au-Prince, and presented to the Haytian Government a plan for the overthrow of slavery in the United States. He is maid to have promised to provide 2,000 men, if the Haytian Govwould furnish sufficient money to equip them and keep them in the field for six months; and to have declared that this number would be sufficient, with the accessions of which they are sure in their progress through the Southern States, to liberate every slave within the period mentioned. The Haytian Covernment concluded it had enough to do to look out for Hayti, and did enough to do to look out for Hayti, and did not care to be swallowed up by Uncle Sam.

CAUSE OF THE POTATOE-ROT .- J. Q. Rumball, an English chemist, states that the proximate cause of the potatoe-rot is "electricity acting on the moist tubers, enfeebled by many years of too rich cultivation," and that it generally shows itself in the leaves three days after a thunder-storm, although it semestimes occurs in major musers. it sometimes occurs in moist, muggy weather. He has made some experiments on Mr. Lawe's farm at Rothsmsted, which on Mr. Lawe's farm at rotanistics, which seemed to verify this opinion. He exposed some tubers in healthy plants, galvanized some and electrified others, and in every case the disease was produced, while the remaining tubers continued sound.

NARROW ESCAPE OF AN ÆRONAUT—A Clown Falls from a Balloon into the River.—A circus-clown named Braquet, who has lately been giving performances at Avignon, undertook, a few days ago, to hang by the hands from the trapeze suspended to a balloon. Soon after the balloon had risen, the weet start were horrified to see it catch fire. spectators were horrified to see it catch fire and the cords of the trapeze being burned through, the man fell from a great hight. Fortunately it was at that moment just over the Rhone, and Braquet fell into the river.

AMERICAN BELLIGERENCE AT A GERMAN WATERING-PLACE.—A young American at Baden, who was not successful in breaking the gambling bank, did succeed in breaking the head of one of the players. As this sort of thing is not down in the programme at the German watering-places, and it was supposed the pugnacious gentleman from the United States might feel encouraged to indulge in further experiments of the same kind, he was conducted across the frontier.

INFLAMED UDDER IN COME.-A writer in the New England Former says that he finds, by trial, that lamp-oil is an excellent remedy for inflammation or hardness of cows' teats for inflammation or hardness of cows' tests and bag. He had a cow whose tests were so hard and feverish that no milk could be got from them at night; but by applying lamp-oil they would be soft and well in twenty-four hours.

A Man and his Shrvart Killed by Lightning.—In Stafford County, Va., last week, while Robert Patton, and two servants, were taking shelter during a thander-storing in a straw-pen, from the rain, Mr. Patton and one of the servants was instantly killed by a stroke of lightning, and the other servant badly hurt.

A recent traveler in the South gives the following in a volume of his observations:

The estate I am now about to describe, was to ride with him on his usual daily round of the clarification.

following in a volume of his observations:

The estate I am now about to describe, was situated on a tributary of the Mississippi, and accessible only by occasional steamboats; aven this mode of communication being frequently interrupted at low stages of the rivers. The slaves upon it formed about one-twentleth of the whole population of the county, in which the blacks considerably outnumber the whites. At the time of my visit, the owner was sojourning upon it, with his family and several invited guests, but his usual residence was upon a small plantation, of little productive value, situated in a neighborhood somewhat noted for the luxury and hospitality of its citizens, and having a daiy mail, and direct railroad and telegraphic commanication with New York. This was, if I am not mistaken, his second visit in five years.

five years. The property consisted of four adjoining plantations, each with its own negro-cabins, stables and overseer, and each worked to a great extent independently of the other, but all contributing their crop to one gin-house and warehouse, and all under the general superintendence of a balliff or manager, who constantly resided upon the estate, and in the absence of the owner had vice-regal power over the overseers, controlling, so fa as he thought fit, the economy of all the

plantations.

The manager was himself a gentleman of good education, generous and poetic in temperament, and possessing a capacity for the enjoyment of nature and a happiness in the bucolic life, unfortunately rare with Americans. I found him a delightful companion, and I have known no man with whose natural tastes and feelings I have felt, on so whort acquaintance, a more hearty symmathy. ural tastes and feelings I have felt, on so short acquaintance, a more hearty sympathy. The gang of toiling negroes to him however, was as essential an element of the poetry of nature as flocks of peaceful sheep and herds of lewing kine, and he would no more appreciate the aspect in which an Abolititionist would see them than would Virgilhave honored the feelings of a vegetarian, who could only sigh at the sight of flocks and herds destined to feed the deprayed appetite of the carnivorous savage of modern civilization. The overseers were superior to most of their class, and, with one exception, frank, honest, temperate and industrious, but their feelings toward negroes were such as naturally retoward negroes were such as naturally result from their occupation. They were all married, and lived with their families, each in a cabin or cottage, in the hamlet of the slaves of which he had especial charge. Their wages varied from \$500 to \$1,900 a

These five men, each living more than a mile distant from either of the others, were the only white men on the estate, and the the only white men on the estate, and the only others within several miles of them were a few skulking vagabonds. Of course, to secure their own personal safety and to efficiently direct the labor of such a large number of ignerant, indolent and vicious negroes, rules, or rather habits and customs of discipline were necessary, which would in some cases operate unjustly and cruelly. It is apparent, also, as the testimony of negroes against them would not be received as evidence in court, that there was very little dence in court, that there was very little probability that any excessive severity would be restrained by fear of the law. A pro-vision of the law intended to secure a certain vision of the law intended to secure a certain privilege to slaves, was indeed disregarded under my own observation, and such infrac-tion of the law was confessedly customary with one of the overseers, and was permitted by the manager, for the reason that it seemed to him to be, in a certain degree, justifiable and expedient under the circumstances, and because he did not like to interfere unneces-

sarily in such matters. In the main, the negroes appeared to be well taken care of and abundantly supplied with the necessaries of vigorous physical existence. A large part of them lived in commodious and well-built cottages, with commodious and well-built cottages, with broad galleries in front, so that each finally of five had two rooms on the lower floor, and a loft. The remainder lived in log-buts, small and mean in appearance, but those of their overseers were little better, and proparations were being made to replace all of these by neat boarded cottages. Each family had a fowl-house and a hog-sty, constructed by the negroes themselves, and kept fowls and swine, feeding the latter during the summer on weeds, and fattening them in the autumn on corn stolen (this was mentioned to me by the overseers as if it were a matter of course) from their master's them in the autumn on corn stoken (this was mentioned to me by the overseers as if it were a matter of course) trom their master's corn-fields. I several times saw gangs of them eating the dinner which they had brought, each for himself, to the field, and observed that they generally had plenty, often more than they could eat, of bacon, corn-bread, and molasses. The allowance of food is weighed and measured under the eye of the manager by the drivers, and distributed to the head of each family weekly; consisting of, for each person, three pounds of pork, one peck of meal, and from January to July, one quart of molasses. Mouthly, in addition, one pound of tobacco, and four pints of sait. No drink is ever served but water, except after unusual exposure, or to ditchers working in water, who get a glass of whisky at night. All hands cook for themselves after work at night, or whenever they please between nightfall and daybreak, each family in its own cabin. Each family had a garden, the products of which, together with eggs, towls, and bacon, they frequently sold, or used in addition to their regular allowance of food. Most of the families allowance of food. Most of the families bought a barrel of flour every year. The bought a barrel of flour every year. The manager endeavored to encourage this practice, and that they might spend their money for flour instead of liquor, he furnished it to them at rather less than what it cost him at wholesale. There were many poor whites within a few miles who would always sell liquor to the negroes, and encourage them to steal, to obtain the means to buy it of them. These poor whites were always spoken of with anger by the overseers, and they each had a standing offer of much more than the intrinsic value of their land, from the manager, to induce them to move away.

The negroes also obtain a good deal of

the manager, to induce them to move away.

The negroes also obtain a good deal of game. They set traps for raccoons, rabbits and turkeys, and I once heard the stock-tender complaining that he had detected one of the vagabond whites stealing a turkey which had been caught in his pen. I several times partook of game while on the plantation, that had been purchased of the negroes. The stock-tender, an old negro, whose business it was to ride about in the woods and keep an eye on the stock cattle that were pastured in them, and who was thus likely to know where the deer ran, had an ingenious way of supplying himself with venion. He

to know where the deer ran, had an ingenious way of supplying himself with venison. He lashed a seythe blade or butcher's knife to the end of a pole so that it formed a lance; this he set near a fence or fallen tree which obstructed a path in which the deer habitually ran, and the deer in leaping over the obstacle would leap directly on the knife. In this manner he had killed two deer the week before my visit.

The manager sent to him for some of this venison for his own use, and justified himself to me for not paying for it on the ground that the stock-tender had undoubtedly taken time which really belonged to his owner to set his spear. Game taken by the field-hand was not looked upon in the same light, because it must have been got at night when they were excused from labor for their owner.

The first morning I was on the estate,

The first morning I was on the estate, while at breakfast with the manager, an old negro women came into the room and said to him, "Dat gal's bin bleedin' agen dis mornin'."

"How much did she bleed?"

"About a pint sir."

"About a pint, sir."
"Very well; I'll call and see her after

"I come up for some sugar of lead, mas-ter, I gin her some powdered alum fore I

inspection through the plantation.

The Beauty of Souvenire. The Chicago Journal writes thus of keepsakes: Men do not value souvenirs, as they forty years ago. They haven't time. There used to be precious things in old "tills," such as gold beads that had worn to shells on

such as gold beads that had worn to shells on necks that have turned to dust; locks of hair that graced heads long ago radiant with crowns; faded letters by hands folded on breasts that have not ached this many a year; bits of calloo that they wore who have since put on robes of pure white; leaves pressed thin and pale in some old book by one who walks where "December's leaves pressed thin and pale in some old book, by one who walks where "December's as pleasant as May."

Those "tills" were a great deal like old-fashioned hearts; as Wordsworth says of a thing as much larger as a mountain, "they are familiar with forgotten years;" and we always thought more of the people who kept such things in their houses, and went to them now and then, and had little seasons of remembering. Those gathered trifles seemed spun into a thread—slender indeed—of identity, by which the owners with closed

of identity, by which the owners with closed eyes could feel their way back to earlier and purer and happier times. We called them souvenirs; there is a better name, more home-like and English; we have made it the souvenirs; there is a better name, more home-like and English; we have made it the title of these paragraphs: it is "keepsakes."

Costly tokens of remembrance are in bad taste; blazing with gems of gold, they are decidedly vulgar—vulgar in the sixth Websterian sense. They "smell of money," which is nothing like the fragrance of Cologne; for any thing, no matter what, that always suggests the idea of cost, falls just so many dollars and cents short of being truly elegant or refined. If a gentleman's house is so furnished and adorned that the first thought on seeing it is of "the almighty dollar," depend upon it, that owner comes just that "almighty dollar," short of being a true gentleman, because in a certain splendid way, he displays his bank account in the presence of his guests. The lady whose apparel one is apt to inventory, whatever else she may be, classic, Grecian, alabaster, coral, and all that, is badly dressed; and the sooner she goes home and amends it, the sooner will she look like a refined and graceful woman.

THE RIVAL QUEENS OF NAPLES—A Vio-lent Quarrel Between Women,—It is not gen-erally known that the immediate cause of erally known that the immediate cause of the departure of the ex-Queen from Naples proceeded from nothing less than a violent dispute and personal altercation with the reigning Queen. The latter is very sensitive and very frank; the former is very proud and Jesuitical. One day, after the family council had received unpleasant accounts of the state of affairs, the young Queen could not restrain her feelings, but proceeded to the apartment of the Queen Dowager, and after making her acquainted with the bad after making her acquainted with the bad news just received, she told her that the throne of Naples was lost forever, and that she, the ex-Queen, might consider herself the cause of the ruin of the family, owing to the bad advice and example which she had always offered to the late King, upon which the ex-Queen, without uttering a single word, rose up from her chair, and report says, they came to blows. At all events, the rupture is so decided that reconciliation is declared to be impossible.

Singular Exposure of Infidelity—A Betrayed Husbard Commits a Double Murder.—A policeman in Paris, going his rounds, felt chilly, and whistling under the window of his house, his wife opened it. He requested her to throw down his cloak, which she did. He put it on and went on his rounds, after which hereturned to the guardhouse. Here he was bantered by his comrades for wearing the cloak of a police inrades for wearing the cloak of a police inspector, and on looking at the arm of his mantle, he discovered the distinctive badge. A suspicion of his misfortune came over him; he rushed home, burst open the door, and found his wife and the inspector together. He draw his sword killed the cuilty gether. He drew his sword, killed the guilty pair, and instantly surrendered as a prisoner, telling the authorities what he had done.

A CITY VISITED BY A SHOWER OF FLIES.— Pittsburg was visited, the other evening, by a shower of flies which filled the air like snow-flakes for nearly an hour, to the in-finite amusement of hundreds of children, who seemed to enjoy themselves hugely in chasing and capturing them. The wings of the insects were white, and their bodies, which were quite long, of a light flesh color. They actually darkened the air in the neighborhood of the river, from which it is believed they were carried off by a brisk breeze which continued to blow toward the city,

POPULARITY OF THOS. STARR KING IN CALIFORNIA.—A prominent merchant of San Francisco, writing to a Boston friend, says: Rev. Thomas Starr King is all the rage here now. His church is thronged at every service, and there is no doubt but that the whole indebtedness of the society (some \$14,000) will this year be paid from the sale of pews and the regular income of the parish. Mr. King looks quite as well as when I saw him in Boston last March.

The merchants at Frankfort, Germany, are at present signing a declaration by which they denounce public gaming-houses, and bind themselves to dismiss any of their clerks who may play therein; also not to employ any one who may have been discharged for that offense. The reason why they have adopted this measure is, that a railway is about to be opened, which will place Homburg within twenty minutes of Flankfort.

A COURAGEOUS ITALIAN CONSISTORY .- A A COURAGEOUS ITALIAN CONSISTORY.—A very courageous political step has been taken by an Episcopal (Roman Catholic) Consistory in Italy, still under the Austrian jurisdiction. In an Episcopal city in Venetia, this court having been invited to subscribe toward the Pope's loan, declared that it would not subscribe, being ready, however, to contribute largely to St. Peter's pence as soon as the Pope should resign his temporal power.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT OF A DESERTER. James Jeffers, of Baltimore, has been convicted of desertion from the United States Army, and sentenced to receive fifty lashes, to labor at the barracks at Carlisle, Penn, for eighteen months with ball and chain attached to his ankle; and to serve out the full balance of the term for which he enlisted, about four years. A WOMAN THOUBLED WITH A CAT-MANIA

A cat-mania existed in Mrs. Grigg, of South-ampton-row, in England, who died on the ampton-row, in England, who died on the 16th of January, 1792. Her executors found in her house eighty-six living and twenty-eight dead cate. Their owner, who died worth £30,000, left her black servant £150 per annum for the maintenance of the survey viving cats and himself.

REMENT YOR ROLLING BOTT PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF THE

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. Inauguration of the Perry Statue. CLEVELAND, September 10.—The weather is clear and cool. The attendance is extremely large. 'Masons, Oddfellows and military are in full force. Several companies of Ohio Volunteer Militia, under Brigadier-General Fitch, with many companies from Pennsylvania, Michigan and New York, are encamped at Camp Perry, and will join in

the ceremonies.

Two hundred and fifty passenger (loaded) cars arrived this morning, in addition to previous arrivals. It will be probably the largest gathering ever in Ohio.

Among the guests from abroad are Governor Sprague and Staff, of Rhode Island; Hon. Geo. Bancroft, orator of the day; J. R. Bartlett, Secretary of State of Rhode Island; a number of members of the Legislature of Rhode Island; General Gould and Staff, of Rhode Island; General Gould and Staff, of Newport; General Dyer and Staff, of Provi-dence; General Scroggs and Staff, of Bufalo; General Wilson and Staff, of Pennsylvania; the Governor's Guard, of Rhode Island, parading 102 muskets; and a number of the surviving relatives of Commodore Perry. The ceremonies opened with prayer by Rev. G. B. Perry, of Natchez, Miss., cousing

Rev. G. B. Perry, of Natches, Miss., cousin of the Commodore.

The statue was then unvailed by Walcott, artist, and was received in behalf the city by Mayor Senter, in a brief speech. Mr. Bancroft said: "The defense of our country is not a burden to be shunned, but a right to be asserted and sacred duty to fulfill. The deeds of those who have periled their lives in defense of the moral existence of the nation, deserve to be commemorated by works tion, deserve to be commemorated by works of art, that the evidence of their virtue may be ever present to the eyes of the people; by be ever present to the eyes of the people; by our sympathy, we make their glory our own. The citizens of Cleveland, cheered by the zeal of the artist, and sustained by the en-ergy of the contractors, have raised the monument just unvailed before those here assembled, the statue now dedicated to the Union in the name of the people of Ohio. Ohio rises before the world a majestic wit-ness to the beneficent reality of Paymorrish

Union in the name of the people of Ohio. Ohio rises before the world a majestic witness to the beneficent reality of Democratic principles. Younger in years than the speaker, their wealth is counted by hundreds of millions. Her population nearly equals that of all England; her people, frugal and benevolent; restless in enterprise, daring, yet prudent, do not squander their accumulations in vain show, but ever go on to make earth more productive and beautiful."

Mr. Bancroft paid a glowing tribute to the State, and spoke eloquently of the gallantry and patristism of Com. Perry. He spoke at some length of the aggressive policy of Great Britain as a cause of the War of 1812, and referred to its continuance at the present time in reference to the North-western boundary question. "Your voices, to-day, give instruction to our Government to abide by the treaty faithfully, on condition that England will do the same. The treaty must bind both parties or neither; it must be executed in good faith or canceled.

"Men who hanor the name of Perry will always know how to defend the domain of their country. Has any European statesman miscounted the strength of this nation? Has any foreign ruler listened with credulity to the tales of impending disunion? Every man of Ohio will tell the calumniator, or unbeliever, that the voices of discontent are but-evanescent vapors of men's breath. Our strifes are but momentary disturbances, on

evanescent vapors of men's breath. Our strifes are but momentary disturbances, on the surface, and easily settled among our-selves. The Union will guard the fame of its defenders, and evermore protect our Ter-

ritory."

He was followed by Dr. Usher Parsons, of Providence, Surgeon of the ship Laurence, who gave the incidents of the battle. The Masonic ceremonies were performed by Grand-Master Stokes, of Ohio. Gov. Dennison and staff were in attend-

Later from California by the Pony Express.
St. Joseph, September 10.—The Pony Express arrived last night.
San Francisco, August 29.—There have recently been several strikes of laborers for the ten-hour system.
At the Donglas Democratic primary election in San Francisco, it was demonstrated that nearly all the Irish of the city will support that licket.
The political excitement is high. Primary

port that ticket.

The political excitement is high. Primary elections, conventions, &c., are daily taking place throughout the State, to choose delegates to represent the four political parties whose State Conventions meet in Sacramento between the 2d and 11th of September. Senator Gwin is to make his first political speech this year at Stockton to-morrow evening. As the canvass opens great bitterness is manifested against the Senator, who is a candidate for re-election next winter, and some of the Democratic County Conventions require pledges from their legislative candidates to use all honorable means to defeat him.

The Republican State Central Committee have decided to hold four State mass-meet-ings or barbecues in the four most prominent

interior locations.

The contestants of Broderick's will have applied for a commission to be sent to New York for the testimony of Jas. C. McKibben, Jno. W. Forney, Jno. B. Haskin, Major Carpenter and others, to prove that on the day the will purports to have been signed by Broderick, that he could not have executed it, and that the will was not among his papers at Washington, when first examined after his death. The application was strennously opposed, and the Court has the matter under advisement.

Thirty-three State Prison convicts made a desperate attempt on the 28th, by rushing

desperate attempt on the 28th, by rushing on the guards, and three or four were mortally wounded before they could be secured. The value of merchandise, not including treasure, exported from San Francisco during August exceeds \$1,000,000, nearly all of which being products of California.

Santa Fe Mail Arrival.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., September 10.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 27th ult., arrived last night.

Governor Rencher is out in a lengthy article in the Santa Fe Gazette, defining his position in refusing to call for volunteers. He says the regular troops are sufficient, and that he has no power to call out the militia, as Concress has made no provision for nav-

as Congress has made no provision for paying them.

Colonel Fauntieroy has received orders from the Secretary of War to make an immediate campaign against the Navajoes. This will terminate our troubles with that tribe, while terminate our troubles with that they who are now very annoying.

It was reported that the Cherennes, Kiowas and Sioux, had joined together for the purpose of making war on the troops, and the command at Pawase Fork were apprehensive of an attack.

New York, September 10.—The late advises from Buenes Ayres represent political s. w. CORNER DE RESEARCH ELSE.

Affairs generally quiet, the psoule seing satisfied with Urquita's polity of final control of the proventies of soil in the proventies of Sen Juan, are announced.

ce of San Juan, are announceded The U. S. steinner Argentingand brig Doi: phin will in port a second resident of the second resident residen to singly the property of the control of the party of the control of the control

Augusta, September 10.—Harschel V. Johnson passed through this city on Sat-urday, en route for New York.

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